The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. JAMES HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to ery Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of April, 1873, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 21st day,) of April, A. D., 1873, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM 1873
FIRST WEEK.

Fred Klepper, Executor, &c., of Wm. Enyeart	vs. Jackson Enyeart.
Eli Sankey for use	vs. Martha Walker.
Lowell Shumway surviving partner of W. A. Shumway	vs. James Dunn.
J. Crawford Wallace	vs. G. & J. H. Shoenberg.
Jacobs & Withington for use	vs. John G. Stewart.
Jacob Hoffman	vs. John Bare.
F. B. Reese & Co.,	vs. A. B. Frank.

SECOND WEEK.

Rose M. Herron	vs. David Blair.
Saml. R. Douglass' use	vs. H. S. Wharton.
Edward Williams	vs. The Adams Express Co
Margaret A. Crownover	vs. Geooge P. Wakefield.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	vs. John Minnick, et al.
Same	vs. Adam Speck, et al.
J. M. Booher, et al	vs. Wm. J. Booher
Harrison Couch	vs. Thomas Knode.
Andrew Decker	vs. Rebecca Gorsuch, et al
David Newingham's Executors	vs. A. P. Wilson's admr's
John G. Ritter	vs. John Houck, et al.
Mordecai Henry	vs. The township of West.
Joseph Douglass	vs. Danl M'Gahan & wife.
R. Myton & Son	vs. William M'Clure.
Dr. Henry Orlady	vs. Joseph Johnston.
William Gutshall	vs. B. Stevens.

PROTH'Y'S OFFICE, March 19, 1873. } T. W. MYTON, Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, (1873,) to wit:

1. Final account of J. E. Harper, administrator of the estate of Mary Waggoner, late of Dublin township, deceased.
2. Account of William E. Corbin and Adam Rupert, administrators of the estate of David Corbin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
3. Partial account of George Jackson and M. B. Massey, Executors of Martha Massey, late of Barree township, deceased.
4. Account of George Jackson and M. B. Massey, Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Massey, late of Barree township, deceased.
5. Administration account of Henry Leister, administrator of George Noltie, late of Walker township, deceased.
6. Final account of Henry Graffius, administrator of Dr. Wm. Graffius, late of Porter township, deceased.
7. Account of James D. Seeds, Executor of the last will of Hugh Seeds, late of Morris township, deceased.
8. First and partial account of Abram Taylor and Jesse Curfman, Executors of Conrad Curfman, late of Cass township, deceased.
9. The second and final account of George Jackson and James H. Lee, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Lee, late of Jackson township, deceased.
10. Partial account of J. R. Simpson, Executor of the estate of Maria Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
11. Administration account of Sterrett Cummins, Executor of the last will of Daniel Barr, late of Jackson township, deceased.
12. Final account of Mrs. Martha C. Weston, surviving Executrix of the last will and testament of John Hampson, deceased.
13. Account of David and Joseph Grove, administrators of the estate of Catharine Grove, late of Shirley township, deceased.
14. Account of David and Joseph Grove, administrators of Samuel Grove, late of Shirley township, deceased.
15. Guardianship account of John H. Glazier, guardian of Lizzie Innes, minor child of John C. Innes, late of Hollidaysburg, deceased, who will have attained her majority on the 5th day of April, 1873.
16. Final account of James E. and Robert Harper, Executors of Wm. G. Harper, late of Dublin township, deceased.
17. Account of David Johns, administrator of Joshua Johns, late of Union township, deceased.
18. Administration account of Livingston Robb, administrator of Joseph K. Harnish, late of Porter township, deceased.
19. Administration account of George Jackson, administrator of Alexander Thompson, deceased.
20. The first and partial account of Geo. W. Taylor and Andrew Crotzley, administrators of Abram Taylor, late of Cass township, deceased.
21. Final account of Wm. R. Baker, Executor of David S. Baker, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.
22. Account of Robert M'Neal, administrator of Alexander M'Annich, late of Dublin township, deceased.
23. Final account of Maria Shaffner and David Detwiler, Executors of Jacob Shaffner, late of Brady township, deceased.
24. Account of M. F. Campbell, administrator of the estate of Hannah Corbin, late of Union township, deceased.
25. Final account of Samuel B. Grove, guardian of Kate Hampson, of Brady township, who has now attained her majority.
26. Account of J. Simpson Africa, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Sturtsman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa.
27. Account of Samuel Bolinger, administrator of John Bolinger, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
28. Final account of Dr. Wm. P. M'Nite, guardian of Stanley, Elwood and John Wicks, minor children of John Wicks, late of Shirlyburg, deceased.
29. Guardianship account of William W. Stryker, guardian of the minor children of Mahlon Y. Stryker, late of West township, deceased.
30. Guardianship account of George Garver, guardian of John R., Mary Ann and George Bowman.
31. Account of Mrs. Lucy W. Brown, administratrix of Dr. H. L. Brown, of Cassville borough, deceased.
32. Second account of Thomas W. Montgomery, Trustee to sell the real estate of John Armon, late of Barree township, deceased.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, } Register.
Huntingdon, Mch. 19. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, April 9th, 1873:

1. Inventory of the personal property of John Y. Moore, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Moore.
2. Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of William S. Leffard, as taken by his widow, Catharine Leffard.
3. Inventory and appraisement of the real estate of Robert King, deceased, as appraised for the use of Louisa C. King, widow of said deceased.
4. Inventory of the personal property of Allen S. Houck, deceased, as taken by his widow, Alley E. Houck.
5. Inventory of the property set apart to Adaline Campbell, widow of Peter H. Campbell, of Mount Union, deceased.
6. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Dixon Hall, late of Brady township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Hall.
7. Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jacob Baker, of the borough of Alexandria, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Baker.
8. Inventory of the personal property of E. B. Blackwell, late of the borough of Petersburg, as taken by his widow, E. C. Blackwell.
9. Inventory of the personal property of Cyrus Gearhart, late of Barree township, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary A. Gearhart.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office, March 19, '73.

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

The Juniata.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

On thy banks so soft and green,
Often have I loiter'd,
Gazing on the fairy scene,
Mirror'd in thy waters.

Rolling waves of liquid blue,
'Gainst thy margin dashing,
Dazzling beams of golden hue,
O'er thy surface flashing.

Sad the weeping willow's boughs,
Kiss thy silvery waters;
Beauty rare dost thou disclose,
Lovely Juniata.

Farewell, flower-embroiderd stream,
Calmly flow thy waters,
'Neath a canopy serene,
Bounding Juniata.

While life's mystic fountain pours,
Its current from the Giver,
Thy scenery shall I adore,
Wild, romantic river!

The Story-Teller.

THE STORY OF A SPIKE.

BY MURAT.

THIRTY miles north of Salem stood, many years ago, the house and barn of Asa Cuttle, farmer and cattle jobber. He was a rough specimen of his type, but as true as steel. The world in his boyhood had used him pretty badly; but the death of an uncle somewhat enriched him in this world's goods. Cuttle, being naturally industrious and a-hard-working man, contrived in six years' time to greatly improve the property, and with the aid of his two boys had cleared a good portion of the land. He therefore stood pretty high in the pecuniary and moral credit of his section. His eldest boy, Ned, was a strong, healthy lad of sixteen, and Charley, his brother, was but a few years younger.—The remainder of Cuttle's "olive branches" went down on a descending scale from eleven to zero.

One day Ned and his father were in the barn piling up wood for winter's use. Suddenly Asa Cuttle put his broad hand on Ned's shoulder and said:

"Do you see that spike, Ned?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your father can tell you a story about that spike."

"What story?"

"Sit down, boy, and I will tell you," continued the farmer, filling his pipe.

Ned quietly obeyed, and wondered what his respectable dad had to say to him.

"Your grandfather, Ned, was a hard drinker. He sold his land, his house, his furniture, and lastly himself, for rum. It was your Uncle Morris that bought the place up again after his death. I was born here, as you were, and always clung to the old spot. When the Britishers had their tea pitched over in Boston harbor to feed the fishes with, your grandfather went soldiering. The regiment he was in came this way, and the house he lived in, being then deserted, he entered it. Remorse seized him, and he picked up that rusty spike you see up there in that cross-beam. He was going to hang himself. Some comrades entered at that moment, and your grandfather did not hang. Reflection made him a better man. Returning to the house at night, he tied a piece of wood to the spike, on which he wrote these words:

"This spike is not to be removed from its place until one hundred years have elapsed.'

"Well, when Uncle Morris took the place, the barn wanted a 'new coat.'—What was to be done? Why, Morris took that cross-beam out, rebuilt the barn, and nailed the timber, spike and all, as you see it now, over the new beam. It is fifty-six years ago to-day since your grandfather placed that spike up there and was going to hang himself. Now, Ned, it is not likely that I will ever be at the taking of it out. You may be, or Charley may be. Now, remember, don't you ever touch it until the one hundred years are passed. Do you hear?"

"Yes, sir."

"And tell Charley and Agnes all about it; do you hear?"

"Yes, sir."

"Go ahead; split and pile;" and Asa Cuttle filled the barn with smoke from his black clay pipe.

In an evil hour Ned Cuttle stole a sheep. It was once a hanging matter. But civilization has somewhat progressed since those days, so that young Cuttle escaped with as nice a beating as New England's boyhood ever got. Shame drove him from his father's roof; and off went Ned to Boston with all he had in the world, a bundle and seventeen cents in good, lawful copper.

Ned Cuttle had been about thirty hours without food, and felt preciously sheepish. He was standing near the theatre door, wondering where all the gay-dressed, laughing crowd were going to, when a voice said:

"Young man, take this note for me to Beacon street; run as hard as you can and bring the answer here."

The man was gone before Ned could speak. He performed his errand, and was back, panting, in half an hour. He looked around for his sender, but could not see him. He next looked at the superscription on the letter—Mr. Francis Curdoy, St. Charles Theatre, it read. Boldly went Ned to the box office and inquired for Mr. Curdoy.

"What do you want?" said the ticket-seller.

"I have a letter for him," replied Ned.

"Who from?"

"I don't know; and then young Cuttle told his story.

At this moment Mr. Curdoy entered, and the letter was duly handed to him by Ned. He read it eagerly, smiled, and putting his hand into his velvet waistcoat pocket, threw Ned a silver dollar. Ned felt no longer sheepihs, for he regaled himself on mutton chops and ale.

Next night Ned was at the theatre door again, hoping to earn another dollar.—Well, reader such things do happen. Mr. Curdoy did come out of the box office with a letter in his hand, and again sent Ned on his errand to Beacon street. The result was another silver dollar and more mutton chops and ale.

Two weeks after Ned Cuttle was a Roman; a live Roman in armor behind the footlights, with a lance and armed cap-a-pie. Ned had turned "super." Two years after, our farmer boy was billed as Marcellus. Five years more and he was at the St. Charles under the baton of Mr. Manager Curdoy, enacting the role of Laertes. Good for Ned Cuttle.

It was the 14th of April, 1862. Ned Cuttle was playing that night his farewell engagement. He had never set foot in his father's house since the day of that awful beating. He had written to his friends and told them he was doing well, and that was all.

Asa Cuttle and Martha his wife were now dead. Charley had gone to China, and Agnes was married and lived in the old house. The barn still stood, and the spike held good in the rotten beam. Ned had selected the part of Rob Roy as his "bowing exit" before the public. He had just dressed himself when a letter was handed to him. It simply contained these words: "The hundred years expire to-morrow at midnight."

Gray-headed Ned Cuttle entered the home of his boyhood after an absence of forty-four years. It was but little changed. The actor proposed to obey the wishes of his dead ancestors. Watch in hand, and axe uplifted, he stood there ready to strike the blow, his sister Agnes and her husband standing by.

It was twelve o'clock, one hundred years ago since grandfather Cuttle had placed that spike in that beam with the intention of committing suicide. The first blow was given. The iron did not move. A second and third were repeated and the rusty spike snapped in two, leaving a part embedded in the old wood. The beam was then removed from its position, chopped in two, and the remaining portion removed.

In giving the final blow, a piece of leather not bigger than a cent-piece fell out from a crevice in the wood. Ned picked it up. He examined it carefully. He saw that it had been sewn together, and was, in fact, two pieces of leather cut in circular shape. Opening them, he found a piece of tin, and on it these words: "Dig three feet beneath the spike."

Somewhat puzzled to solve the meaning of these words, the three last understood that they signified that they were to dig three feet beneath the ground, a perpendicular line from where the spike had originally been placed by Grandfather Cuttle. A spade and pick being procured, the spot was hit upon, and the two men set to work. The ground was pretty hard, but at length their exertions were rewarded. The actor found a tin box, with a padlock and key attached; but the hinges were worn away by time. It was full of English gold. On a piece of parchment was written these lines:

"I, Abraham Cuttle, bequeath this sum o gold to my eldest grandchild to be living when it is found. If not, to the next in age in succession male or female. It was placed here two weeks after I attempted to take my life. I found this money. I never could discover an owner for it. I request that it be expended in building a small school-house on the site where this barn now stands, and that it shall be known as the Cuttle School-house. May God bless you all. ABRAHAM CUTTLE."

The actor rigidly carried out his grandfather's wishes, and thus, reader, ends the curious story of a spike.

Reading for the Million.

Knocked About in the World.

It is a good thing for a young man to be "knocked about in the world," though his soft-hearted parents may not think so. All youths, or if not all, certainly nineteen-twentieths of the sum total, enter life with a surplusage of self-conceit. If in measuring themselves with wiser and older men than they are, they discover that it is unwarranted, and get rid of it gracefully of their own accord, well and good; if not it is desirable for their own sakes that it be knocked out of them.

The boy who is sent to a large school soon finds his level. His will may have been paramount at home; but school-boys are democratic in their ideas, and if arrogant, are sure to be thrashed into a recognition of the golden rule.

The world is a great public school, and it soon teaches a new pupil his proper place. If he has the attributes that belong to a leader, he will be installed in the position of a leader; if not, whatever his own opinion of his own abilities may be, he will be compelled to fall in with the rank and file. If not destined to greatness, the next best thing to which he can aspire is respectability. But no man can either be truely great or respectable who is vain, pompous and overbearing.

By the time the novice has found his legitimate social position, be the same high or low, the probability is that the disagreeable traits of his character will be softened down or washed away. Most likely the process of abrasion will be rough, perhaps very rough; but when it is all over and he begins to see himself as others see him, and not reflected in the mirror of self-conceit, he will be thankful that he has run the gauntlet, and arrived, though by a rough road, at self knowledge. Upon the whole, whatever loving mothers may think to the contrary, it is a good thing for youths to be knocked about in the world—it makes men of them.—

Living by Rule.

Alexander Roberts, bort in Detroit seventy-years ago, died the other day in Leeds, England. His father took him to England when but a boy, and, soon after set him up in business, with the positive injunction never to spend more than eight shillings and sixpence a week. Roberts adhered closely to his instructions from that time to his death. He constructed the rule to involve the rent of his store, he gave up any outside home and lived and slept there. As rents rose and his business—second hand clothes selling—increased, he had to cut down his food expenses still lower, and to move into narrower quarters. This he did time and again, until the close of last summer he was nearly starved to death.

His acquaintances finally one day found him prostrated entirely by the overwhelming filth of his narrow home and the lack of all nourishing food. They persuaded him to buy some medicine, but when he got it it only gave him an appetite. He could not afford to buy food after paying for the medicine, so he wandered out to a horse chesnut tree and filled himself with its luscious fruit.

He returned to his home and died there. This is the brief story.

He was reputed to be worth at least $900,000, but his early vow was kept to the end, and so long as he existed it was never at a greater expense than eight shillings and six pence a week.

His instructions were to live for that sum, and he thought he obeyed. Yet living for that sum caused his death, and it becomes a question for the logical whether the man did not by dying disobey orders. But what will be of more interest to the unwise is the fact that Roberts has left no heirs, except such claims as can be advanced by a natural son, who is somewhere in America. Have we not a "claimant" among us?

Pennsylvania's Claims Against the Federal Government.

Letter of L. W. Hall, Esq., to Governor Hartranft—Explanations of Hon. John Scott.

The following letters will be found to be highly interesting, as they relate to matters in which every citizen of Pennsylvania is interested:

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24, 1873.

To His Excellency John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SIR.—On the 19th day of December last, Governor Geary tendered me the appointment of "Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, to demand and receive from the Government of the United States, all moneys due, or to become due to the State of Pennsylvania, under and by virtue of sundry acts of the Legislature and of Congress, in relation to damages incurred by the people of this State during the late rebellion."

On consideration I find that my professional and other engagements will not justify me in undertaking the duties an acceptance would impose. I therefore, respectfully decline the appointment, with the suggestion that you bring the subject before the next Congress of the United States, as suggested by the Hon. John Scott, in a recent letter to me on the subject, of which I enclose a copy. Most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

L. W. HALL.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1873. }

DEAR SIR:—I left here on Saturday to attend the Centennial meeting in Philadelphia, and returning this morning, I find your letter of the 21st inst.

I am not aware of any act of Congress under which the claim of Pennsylvania, to be reimbursed the money paid to the Chambersburg sufferers, could be presented and allowed by any of the departments. It will require a special law for that purpose, and the presentation of a bill, to be enacted into such a law, would bring up the general question as to how far the Government should recognize liability for the losses of loyal citizens, caused by the hostile acts of the rebel armies.

I do not now recollect the terms of the act of our State Legislature, but I suggest whether it would not authorize the Governor to bring the subject before Congress by a formal communication in the name of the State, presented in accordance with the provisions of that act, and setting forth what the demands of the State are; also asking for the necessarry legislation to provide for the payment of the claim.—Upon sach action being taken, we could then introduce a bill for the consideration of Congress. To do so at this late day in the session would, of course, be impracticable. Respectfully, JOHN SCOTT.

L. W. HALL, ESQ., Harrisburg, Pa.

Letter from Virginia.

DRAKE'S BRANCH, VA., March 18, 1873.

Mr. Durborrow:—As I have a little leisure time this evening, I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how I got home. After leaving old mother Huntingdon I had the luck to miss the connection at every point at which I had to change cars, owing to our train being a little behind time on arriving at Harrisburg. I had to wait there for six hours, at Washington twelve hours, and at Richmond ten hours. The next run landed me at Drake's Branch safe and sound.

I was very much surprised to learn, when I awoke in the morning, to find that the farmers were sowing their oats and planting potatoes, as last week, when I left you, you had just about quit sleighing. I bid good-bye to the snow before I arrived at Baltimore, as I saw a man plowing with an old mule. That is Virginia style. I would just say you don't see a Yankee doing things in that way. We are having beautiful weather, balmy and pleasant.—The ground is getting quite dry and dusty. As I was sowing oats to-day you could see the dust flying as far as you could see the team. My friends up in Huntingdon county laughed at me, last week, when I told them I ought to be at home putting out my seed. I think we have the best climate in the world. It is worth living here, if we have some poor, worn-out land and a great many other inconveniences to contend with, because this old slavery-cursed State is about forty years behind the age, but it is beginning to look up since the "Yanks" are taking hold of things.—We are far in the background in regard to churches and schools, as the school law is a new thing here, and we have not got suitable houses yet, but we will soon have Yankee Directors enough to make things move in the right direction. We have not come to local option yet, and I am afraid it is far off, as these people think a great deal more about their drinking than anything else. I think Horace Greeley made it a little strong when he said "there were ten gallons of whisky for one spelling book"; I don't think there are more than five. The staple articles raised here are tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, and the different grapes. Since the war the people are very hospitable towards farmers who come here, but are down on carpet-baggers and office-seekers. YANK.

Girl's Pity for a Lonely Young Man.

I know nothing in the world tenderer than the pity that a kind-hearted young girl has for a young man that feels lonely. It is true that these dear creatures are all compassion for every form of human woe, and axious to alleviate all human misfortunes. They will go to Sunday schools through storms their brothers are afraid of, to teach themost unpleasant and untractable classes of little children the age of Methuselah and the dimensions of Og the king of Bashan's bedstead. They stand behind a table at a fair all day until they are ready to drop, dressed in their prettiest clothes and their sweetest smiles, and lay hands upon you like so many Lady Potiphars—perfectly correct ones of course—to make you buy what you do not want, at prices which you cannot afford; all this as cheerfully as if it were not martrydom to them as well as to you. Such is their love for all good objects, such their eagerness to sympathize with all their fellow creatures! But there is nothing they pity as they pity a lonely young man.—*O. W. Brown.*

A OLD lady read about the strike of the wire drawers in Worcester, Massachusetts. She says of all the queer things she ever heard of, wire drawers are the queerest.

DRESS, like writing, should never apperr the effect of too much study and application.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Watch, study and work.
Hard fortune—Solid gold.
A leyer—The soap maker.
A kneady man—The baker.
Wormwood—A rotten stump.
Logwood—The trunk of a tree.
On the track—The locomotive.
A great death scene—Kerosine.
A very grave man—The sexton.
Neither spend nor save foolishly.
Prize fighters—Men of war's men.
A question of time—What's o'clock.
Innocent fun is good for the dyspepsia.
A raw hide vigorously applied has rid many a place of its ghost.
We should so live that none will believe those who speak ill of us.
A man is said to be "discouraged" when he can't get home without help.
The test of a man's honesty is in the sacrifice he will make to preserve it.
There is one piece of jewelry that every young lady should wear—the thimble.
A Fort Wayne Justice goes to a saloon and marries people for a two-cent cigar.
Byron improved—"Hell hath no fury like a woman" whose false hair don't match.
This life's contradictions are many. Salt water gives us fresh fish, and hot words produce coolness.
An Omaha bride was married barefoot, in order that her kinsfolk might not think she felt proud.
There is a sweet little girl in town that wants to be adopted by some one who has no children—she is eighteen.
True liberty consists in the privilege of enjoying our own rights—not in the destruction of the rights of others.
The habit of being always employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of every virtue.
Philosophical happiness is to want little and enjoy much; vulgar happiness is to want much and enjoy little.
Tommy corrected his mother for saying that he was all over dirt. The dirt was all over him.
A wandering heir has turned up in Leavenworth, Kansas, and lays claim to ten acres, right in the heart of the city.
A pretended Malay chief, who had travelled eleven years with Dr. Livingstone, was lately lecturing in Michigan.
Jenkins says his wife stepped upon a nail which pierced the sole of her foot but he has no fears that it will produce lock-jaw.
A man at Port Byron, New York, discovered that flour barrels can be made of pasteboard, and strong enough to be kicked about.
A meek lodger once told his landlady that if he could have his milk and water in separate jugs he would esteem it a great favor.
The term "grass widow" is explained in Montana as a lady whose husband has run off and left her with a hay-ranch on her hands.
A Wisconsin schoolmaster, who does not use the rod, owing to a local prejudice against the same, administers castor oil to his refractory pupils.
Competition among New England undertakers has so reduced the price of coffins that thrifty residents save money by going without medical attendance.
Denver is to have a new hotel, and the public are assured that the walls will be bullet-proof, so that guests won't run any risks on account of an affair in the other room.
A young lady of St. Louis has just sent to Europe an order for fifty yards of Brussels carpet, twenty-five feet wide. She is going to work a pair of slippers for the editor of a local paper.
One of the meanest features of the Congressional back-pay bill is that the families of members of the Forty-second Congress deceased previous to the passage of the bill, derive no benefit from it.
It was the policy of the good old gentleman to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this delicious home feeling as one of the choicest gifts a parent can bestow.
Many a rich man is without money.—Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets are rich. A man born with a sound constitution, a good stomach, good heart, good limbs and a pretty good head-piece, is rich.
A gentle father in Iowa, not being able to cultivate in his daughter an affection for his society evenings, gave her an opiate in her tea, and afterward shaved her like a nun. This soft persuasion will win her to his fireside for some time to come.
The mischievous result of practical joking is exemplified in the case of an unfortunate New Haven gentleman whose wife, having been placidly dumb for several months, was instantly restored to loquacity by his imprudent playfulness in suddenly startling her.
A man 34 years of age lately arrived at St. Paul from Hudson's Bay, who had never seen a train of cars, a hotel or any but the most primitive machinery. He had been in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, and had just got leave of absence to see the world
A cotton dyer and printer in Manchester claims to have made the discovery that apple juice has the valuable property of perfectly fixing the colors of printed cotton fabrics. This was suggested by the fact that the same material used as a beverage has for many years fixed the colors of the human proboscis in Massachusetts and other hard-cider districts.

Some go to church to take a walk,
Some go there to laugh and talk,
Some go there for observation,
Some go there for speculation,
Some go there to meet a friend,
Some go there their time to spend,
Some the impulse ne'er discover,
Some go there to meet a lover,
Some go there to sleep and nod,
And a few go there to worship God.

Mysterious old uncles who have been in California and got rich, and turn up opportunely with big presents, are as nice as the crooked-backed old woman in the fairy tales. A young man got married lately in Taunton, Mass.,—a good enough thing to do, by the way—and was soon after astonished by a good-natured stranger who insisted upon giving him a house which had just been sold at auction. The stranger proved to be an uncle of the young man's bride, who had been lost for years on the Pacific coast. An abundance of fatted veal was obtained and they feasted and were merry over the return of the uncle which was lost and is found again.

The Jokers' Budget.

An Impatient Benedick.

A young Montana chap got on board a sleeping-car of the Central Pacific, and said:

"See here, Mr Conduetor, I want one of your best bunks for this young woman and one for myself individually. *One* will do for us when we get to the Bluff—hey, Marier!" (Here he gave a playful poke at Marier, to which she replied: "Now, Paul, quit!") "For you see we're going to get married at Marier's uncle's. We might 'a been married at Montany, but we took a habit to wait till we got to the Bluffs, bein' Marier's uncle is a minister, and they charge a goshfired price for hitchin' folk at Montany."

"Marier" was assigned one of the best "bunks." During the stoppage of the train at a station, the voice of Paul was heard in pleading accents, unconscious that the train had stopped, and that his tones could be heard throughout the car:

"Now, Marier, you might give a feller jest one."

"Paul, you quit, or I'll git out right here and hoof it back to Montany in the snow storm."

"Only one little kiss, Marier, and I hope to die if I don't go to sleep right off."

"Paul——"

Just at this time a gray-headed old party poked his head out of a berth at the other end of the car, and cried out:

"Marier, for Heaven's sake give him a kiss, and then we can all go to sleep."

Paul didn't ask for any more of that delicious little lip business during the rest of the evening. "Marier," it is to be hoped, slept peacefully.

A Neat Retort.

Adolphus Fitzmelon was a smart young man. He considered himself a stunner. It was his firm conviction that with the opposite sex he was irresistible. One evening Fitzmelon was at the opera, and in an adjoining box he espied a beautiful young lady with a male attendant. He nodded to his companion, and remarked that he must make a conquest. So into the adjoining box he made his way, and unceremoniously seated himself by the young lady's side. She looked up in surprise.—Adolphus smiled sweetly, and begged pardon. He must have been mistaken. He had thought he had recognized an acquaintance.

She informed him that he had been mistaken.

"Still," ventured Adolphus, "I hope I don't intrude."

The lady made no reply, but turned her attention to the stage, where a scene was transpiring in which she was much interested. And turning quickly, said:

"You annoy me, sir," and her bright eyes flash

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 9, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

GOV. HARTRANFT VINDICATED.

It is interesting to watch how the enemies of General Hartranft are forced to acknowledge that there are some good traits in the character of the man whom they so bitterly denounced last fall. With venom and malice unprecedented in the history of Pennsylvania politics they unscrupulously charged him with theft, dishonesty and malfeasance as a State officer. In fact the campaign, in this State, attracted the attention of the whole country, not so much on account of the National influence which its result would have, as on account of the partisan bitterness which was displayed by the Democracy. Not only were the charges hurled forth from the press of our own State, but the thunders of the New York *World* and New York *Tribune* were called into requisition to

"Fright the souls of fearful adversaries."

The pencil of the artist of Leslie's Illustrated newspaper was prostituted to the issuing of a campaign number of that journal; and thousands of copies of this number were freely distributed in Pennsylvania on the day of the October election. The campaign might well be styled the "campaign of vituperation."

In view of these attempts to lie, slander and malign a man out of office, we read with pleasure the following extract from the National organ of the National Democratic party:

"General Hartranft is winning golden praise from the papers of both parties for his stern and fearless vetoing of improper legislation, particularly that of the 'special' order."

The Philadelphia *Press*, which claimed to be Republican at heart, and professed to oppose the State ticket on account of the sinfulness of the candidates on it, is also candid enough to admit that "the Governor is entitled to great credit for the course which he has pursued." These same papers, and all others who were engaged in the business of detraction last fall, would be "*entitled to great credit*" if they would acknowledge that they do not now, and never did, believe the stories they published, but that they were carried away by the politieal demands and excitement of the hour to say more than they, in their calmer moments, can conscientiously confirm or repeat.

General Hartranft, during the seven years in which he was Auditor General, had a practical acquaintance with the workings of the finances of this State, and the demands, necessities, rights, limits and aggressions of corporations which could be had nowhere else. The instruction and enlightenment so gained has already inured to the benefit of the Commonwealth, and will prove of infinite advantage to us during his term as Governor. He has exhibited his practical wisdom in the numerous vetoes which he has sent to the Legislature, and the unerring accuracy with which he detects a "snake" hidden in the voluminous folds of a bill, is only equalled by the fearlessness and promptness with which he either plucks out the "snake" or kills the whole bill.

Indeed if the veto power is exercised by him as wisely and unsparingly in future, as in the past, the greater part of the labor devolving on the Constitutional Convention will be accomplished without any effort on its part. Special legislation, checked neither by the Legislature nor by the Governor, had become the crying evil of the times, and the real cause of calling this Convention was the under-current of popular sentiment against this indiscriminate and wholesale abuse of Legislative Power. The Governor, by pursuing his present course, is sounding terror in the ears of all the "jobbers," "roosters," and "lobbyists" at Harrisburg, and when they find that their efforts, to accomplish their jobs, prove fruitless, their occupation will be gone. They will, by next winter, to a great extent, abandon their designs, and their absence from the legislative halls will work as great a purification as the Convention at Philadelphia can accomplish.

☞ Dr. Dunwiddie is informed that he was never charged, by the JOURNAL, with having violated instructions. On the other hand the good Republicans of Warriorsmark township thought the Doctor was strictly politically honest, and that he would carry out their wishes; and the Doctor, we have no doubt, assured them that instructions were unnecessary. If he had told his neighbors that he had gone over to Tyrone to meet Mr. Woods, and that he was there initiated into the League, as is universally believed, the Doctor would not have figured in the last Convention or on the County Committee. The treachery consisted in making the people believe that he was anti-League when he is one of the Ring-leaders. What can be thought of the man who will enter into a League to cheat his neighbors, politically or otherwise?

☞ Those who responded so promptly to our request for material aid will please accept our heartfelt thanks, and the many kind words of encouragement which they have been pleased to bestow upon us give us heart and hope for the future. It is both pleasant and profitable to know that our efforts, in behalf of the true Republicans of Huntingdon county, are fully appreciated.

☞ Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth, has appointed John B. Lynn, Esq., of Bellefonte, his private secretary, *vice* A. C. Reinoehl. We are not acquainted with Mr. Lynn, but those who are, say it is an excellent appointment.

☞ We publish to-day the statement of the Captain of the ill-fated steamer "Atlantic" which ran on the rocks at Mars Head, Nova Scotia. The Company and the officers appear to be alike censurable. The total loss of life will be about 740.

☞ Senator Crawford will accept our thanks for copies of Hon. A. K. McClure's speech on electoral reform.

VOTING BY TELEGRAPH.

Among the reforms and improvements proposed to be introduced into the working machinery of the Forty-third Congress, is that of the system of instantaneous vote by telegraph, in place of the tedious process of calling the names. By the present system, with all possible dispatch, at least twenty minutes are consumed in taking the vote of the House; and if members are so disposed they can protract the proceedings so as to extend the time to nearly an hour before the result is announced.—The system of simultaneous voting is approved by some members, and for this reason mainly: subjects are frequently brought before the House, upon the merits of which these members have not fully informed themselves. When the vote is called they cannot rely upon their own information, but prefer to vote with those in whom they can trust and follow. Just before, or while the vote is being taken, they may be seen, to the great annoyance of other members and detriment to the business on hand, moving around actively among the members and inquiring of each how he is going to vote, simply that they may find out how to vote themselves. Now there is no necessity for this. On all important, and in fact upon nearly every minor question, days, and often weeks intervene between the announcement of a measure and the final vote upon it. Each member has therefore ample time to inform himself upon its merits, and if *necessary*, he may ascertain also how his *leader* proposes to vote, and thus be prepared to respond to the instantaneous vote.

But while this is given as the ostensible cause of objection to the quick vote by which the name of each voter is recorded, there is another and a more patent one. At least it is so considered, although not so acknowledged, by Congressmen. It is this: A vote is often taken on which certain members do not wish to have their names recorded, or even called. In these cases the division is by yea or nay, all together, or by rising, or by dividing to each side of the House. In either case there is no record made of the names, but simply of numbers. Members do not always wish to let their constituents know how they voted on certain measures. It was so in the House in the case of the last vote on the increase of members' salaries.

But the telegraph system will invariably record the names. Hence the opposition to it within, and the popular sentiment in favor of it outside, of Congress. There can be no valid objection on the ground of *impracticability* as far as the mode of operation is concerned. It has already been tested in the New York Legislature and elsewhere, and found to work with precision, dispatch and uniform correctness.

Among a number of schemes suggested, some of which have been patented, the following system is probably, for simplicity and completeness, the most acceptable:

Upon the wall above the presiding officer's chair, in the Senate or House, two frames, somewhat similar to picture-frames, are inserted. Over one of these, in prominent letters, is the word YEAS; over the other NOES. Inside of the frame are a number of tablets, corresponding to or exceeding the number of members, half an inch by an inch and a half in size. They are white or corresponding with the color of the wall, and when in their places do not differ from the wall enough to be noticed. One of these tablets, in each frame, is connected by a wire, behind the wall and under the floor, with each member's desk. Upon the side of each desk there is a small knob, made to move in a narrow groove two inches in length. By pressing the knob to one end of the groove a tablet in the frames, under the word "YEAS," on the wall, will drop down by a hinge, and show a black surface. By pressing the knob to the other end of the groove the tablet will return to its place, and one in the frame under the word "NOES" will fall and show a black surface.

But this is not all: Attached to the reading clerk's desk is a neat, narrow extension, perforated with rows of small holes. Over this, corresponding in size and in the number and position of the holes, is a board, half an inch thick and attached by hinges at one end to the table. Sheets of paper of the same size are prepared, on which the names of members are printed in duplicate, one column of names being headed "yeas," the other "nays." Before a vote is taken one of these sheets is laid over the holes upon the desk, adjusted to its place by certain simple marks, when the binder, moving upon a hinge, is let down upon it and fastened by a button.—The paper is now ready to receive the vote. The same movement of the knob on the member's desk shows his vote upon the wall, drives up a punch which perforates the paper exactly opposite his name.

When debate has closed and all are ready, the presiding officer asks: "Are you ready for the vote?" He waits a few seconds: there is no response, which is accepted as an affirmative expression; the gavel falls, and the vote is given by members with the speed of electricity. The tablets on the wall show, and, if so disposed, each member, in a few seconds, can count up the black tablets exposed under the "yeas" and "noes," while the reading clerk raises the hinged cover and receives the sheet of paper with a hole punched through it opposite the name of each member who voted "yea" on one column of names and of those who voted "noe" on the other column. This, if required, may be read aloud; if not it is passed to the reading clerk and goes into the Congressional reports, which are published for the use of members, and the newspaper press, and published over the country for public inspection.

After the experience of the closing days of the Forty-second Congress, in which many votes were taken on very important matters, without calling the ayes and noes, a very general feeling has been manifested by prominent Senators and members of the House, and also in the Executive and other official circles, to secure, in future, a final vote by "yeas" and "noes," with the names recorded, on all questions of public interest. This feeling is largely reciprocated through the country, and will increase until Congress, in conformity with the popular sentiment, consents to introduce the expeditious and reliable system of voting by telegraph. And when once adopted its benefits will soon become so apparent that members will be surprised that they had not yielded to its introduction when its advantages were first announced and its practicability were elsewhere tested and established.

1776--1876--$2,900,000

At last the success of the Centennial Exposition is assured. It is quite probable very many of our people, says the *Lancaster Examiner*, never comprehended the magnitude of the undertaking to which Pennsylvania was committed, when, in response to her appeal, Congress decided that the national festival should be held within her borders. But the great Keystone State has nobly vindicated her reputation for patriotism, enterprise and liberality. There was more than one unkind prediction but the prophets have come to grief. The act of Congress authorizing the Exhibition, singularly cautious and illiberal, not only forbids the Government assuming any financial responsibility, but provides that the President shall not give the project official sanction in a proclamation inviting the co-operation of the world, until the erection of the buildings "shall have been guaranteed." The Centennial Board of Finance apportioned the stock among the States, but as a matter of course, the people of every other Commonwealth have, with one accord, said: "Well, let us see what Pennsylvania proposes to do."

Our equitable quota was only about $900,000. Simply to have raised this promptly would have been doing well.—But we did not stop even at one million, and to-day Pennsylvania leads the way with the magnificent subscription, in a round sum, of *two million nine hundred thousand dollars!* This has been raised as follows: citizens of Philadelphia, $900,000; city Government, $500,000; steam railways of the State, $500,000; State appropriation, $250,000; special tax on Philadelphia city railways, $750,000. Committees are still actively at work in Philadelphia, and the people of the whole State will be given an opportunity to swell the fund. The amount already subscribed, however, justifies the President in performing the duty assigned him by Congress, and assures the success of the Exposition. It is expected that the proclamation will be forthcoming in a few days, and after that there will be no more serious talk of "rival', projects in New York or elsewhere

It may be asked, why should the people of Pennsylvania assume any further financial responsibility in the matter? The answer is, that having guaranteed the success of the undertaking, having put their shoulder to the wheel in the beginning, they should have a reasonable share in the profits.

Nine million nine hundred thousand people visited the Paris Exposition of 1867; it is probable the coming display will attract quite as great a multitude; they will come from every quarter of the habitable globe, and from the East in greater numbers than we anticipate. Indeed, nothing but a national calamity, such as war or pestilence, can prevent the exposition from being an immense financial success. The act of Congress, provides that, as soon as possible, after the close of the exhibition, the property of the Board of Finance shall be converted into cash, and after the payment of all debts, the remainder is to be divided *pro rata* among the shareholders. It is to be hoped that the citizens of our State, outside of Philadelphia, will exhibit a practical and substantial interest in what will, beyond doubt, be the grandest international display in the history of the world.

CONGRESSIONAL SALARY STEAL.

The *Monitor*, at different times, has contained the following paragraphs on the above subject:

"Some of our exchanges are wild with praise for the Congressmen who voted against an increase of salary, but have not a word to say against their participation in the robbery by accepting the increased pay. At common law, he is a criminal, equally guilty with the thief, who accepts part or parcel of the stolen goods, knowing them to be such."

And again:

"The indignation excited among the people by the outrageous robbery of the National Treasury by the members of the Forty-second Congress is both loud and deep, and will undoubtedly consign to an ignominious political death every Congressman who uses that ill-gotten gain for his personal benefit. The fact that a Congressman voted against the bill increasing his salary finds no praise from the people where it is not known that he has either refused to draw the extra five thousand or having drawn it has not announced his intention not to use it for his private purposes. In fact, the sober-second thought of the masses now condemns he who voted against the increase, and then drew the extra salary, more than it does he who voted for it. The one is likened unto a sneak-thief who, under cover, takes what he knows he has no right to, the other a bold and daring highwayman who at least has the courage to commit his crime in open day."

Just think of classing Mr. Speer as a common thief! This is a little rough, but for $5,000 he can stand it!

☞ The appeal of the Seventh Day Baptists to the Legislature to relieve them from the penalties of the act of 1794 has been met, by the narrow-minded bigots of that body with the same intolerant spirit that banished Roger Williams, and burned John Rodgers at the stake. It will take Pennsylvania several hundred years to shake off such men as Elliott of Philadelphia, and until then religious toleration cannot be expected.

☞ If the parties who signed Doctor Dunwiddie's denial had read over the JOURNAL, before attaching their names to it, they would have exhibited ordinary discretion. There was no allusion to instructions in the article. We suppose, however, that the Doctor got up the paper and asked them to sign it and they did so trusting him once—again—too often.

☞ When an honorable man and good Republican like ex-Sheriff Zeigler, is used to bolster up a falsehood, he at once corrects the misrepresentation. We advise the League to stick to Shade. Shearer, Laird and Lang. Almost anything can then be proven without trouble.

News and Notes from Washington.

The Postal Car Stoppage—Back Pay—The War Secretary's Southern Tour—Restoration of Lands—The Government and the Pacific Rail Roads—American and British Claims Commission—Public Debt—Public Buildings—Personal Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1873.

THE RAIL ROAD POSTAL SERVICE.

The intimation given to the Postmaster General, by the Railroad companies, that the postal cars would be withdrawn if the remuneration was not increased to more than double the present rates, has led to a higher appreciation on the part of the public, of that branch of the postal service. The Postmaster General had no authority to comply with the demand, and so informed the representatives of the different railroad companies. He was then told that the cars would be withdrawn on and after the 1st of April (to-day).

At this juncture the Postmaster General addressed a letter to the U. S. Attorney General asking that gentleman for an official opinion as to the extent of his authority in the matter. At the same time the new select committee of the Senate on transportation took the matter into consideration. The representatives of the railroad companies finding that their demand could not be complied with within the time stated when the cars would be removed from the road, have so far abated their purpose as to continue the service until a meeting can be held in which the interests on both sides of the controversy shall be fully represented. The present understanding is that the committee will meet at the Fifth-avenue hotel, in New York, on Tuesday of next week, for the purpose of hearing the arguments in opposition to the views of the Post Office Department. It is understood that this argument will be made by leading lawyers, who have already been engaged by the interested companies It will mainly be confined to an effort to prove that the remuneration of the companies by the Government for the service is less than that which they receive from private parties for similar or an equal amount of service. The committee will not be able to reach a final decision as soon as the railroads may desire, as it will be necessary that the members should continue their investigations into other branches of the question before they begin the preparation of their report. Of course, the report cannot be submitted until Congress meets next December. In the meantime the roads must be content to abide the results of the compromise which they themselves have offered.

THE BACK PAY GRAB.

On the morning it was first announced by the daily press that members of Congress had increased their annual pay for public services from $5,000 to $7,500 a year, and made it to include the last two years, a general feeling of surprise and indignation was felt and freely expressed throughout the entire nation. Those who voted for the measure were then, if not before, impressed with the fact that they had done injustice to their constituents and violated the moral sentiment of the country. But instead of reconsidering the vote, they consoled themselves with the belief that it would be only a nine days' wonder, and would then be forgotten.

A month has now elapsed since the vote was taken, and the feeling upon the subject, throughout the country, has increased in intensity. Letters are daily received by prominent officials in Washington, from postmasters and other prominent men in nearly every State, in which it is stated that there has been nothing for a long time past that has taken such a fast hold upon the public mind and caused such intense indignation.

There is no room for an expression of surprise at this. The act was a wrong done to the people, by their immediate representatives, and the actors in the game must not be surprised if it cannot be forgotten. The *Republic*, for April, published at Washington, paints the vote legalizing this Congressional swindle, giving all the names on both sides in full. But of what account is the vote, in discriminating between the yeas and noes, when, each one, without regard to his vote, has carried off his quota of the plunder. To this there have been some rare exceptions, but so far the number is quite too limited for the interests of official virtue.

Many of the best friends of the President hoped, and believed, that he would veto the bill; although in doing so, being attached to the appropriation bill, it would have involved him in the necessity of calling an extra session of Congress, to provide for the appropriatious. But in this thing they were disappointed. The President signed the bill, and in doing so legalized the act increasing the salaries of members of Congress and raising his own salary from $25,000 to $50,000 a year. His friends are not slow to say openly that his signing that bill was the great mistake of his life. It measured him and marked his dimensions. He is not quite—a second Washington.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

Secretary Belknap left Washington city on Friday night en route to Chicago, where he would be joined by Gen. Sheridan and the two would proceed direct to San Antonio, Texas. The mission is ostensibly to inspect the forts on the Rio Grande, and throughout the "Department of the Missouri"; but dame rumor insists that this is only a bluff or a blind, and that the real object is connected with some prospective annexation movements. The adjoining sections of Mexico have manifested a desire to be relieved from the wretchedly managed government of that country, and to place themselves and their country under the American flag. It would no doubt be, in a commercial point of view, a great gain to the people on the other side of the Rio Grande, if such a change could be effected by treaty. But the time for this step to be taken has not yet arrived, and no one knows this better than President Grant. Besides, it will be remembered that in his last Inaugural Address he intimated most emphatically that henceforth during his administration, any movement contemplating an extension of territory must originate with the people, and reach the Executive through their legal representatives.

Other rumors are in circulation in reference to the Secretary's mission, but as no information is given from official quarters on the subject, speculation must take its course until time shall settle the question. It will then be found that a general inspection of the forts and *morale* of the army has been commenced and will be continued and extended to all parts where there are troops and forts to inspect, and that while Secretary Belknap has been assigned to the Military Department of the Missouri, others will be authorized to inspect the Department of the Pacific and the other Military Divisions.

RESTORATION OF LANDS SEIZED FOR TAXES.

On the authority of an act of the last session of Congress, the lands seized for taxes, are all about to be restored upon payment of taxes, costs &c. These lands are principally in South Carolina and Florida.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Under authority of a recent act of Congress instructions have been issued at the Treasury Department to withhold the whole amount of earnings of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads for mail transportation service for the Government. This step is necessary to compel these companies to fulfil their obligations to and contracts with the Government.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

This Commission, now sitting in Washington, have thus far settled 259 cases, leaving 218 on the docket, a larger part of which are ready for a hearing. The Commission are confident they can close their business in September next.

THE DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The decrease of the public debt for March was $1,644,058.97. Two unusual items made the aggregate of the drafts upon the Treasury somewhat heavier than usual for March. These were $1,294,435 paid to the Washington Board of Public Works, and the additional compensation, $1,324,000, paid to members of Congress.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Twenty-five new public buildings, in various parts of the country, were authorized at the last session of Congress.

GEN. HARDIE ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Inspector General Hardie will leave Washington, in a few days, on a tour of inspection on the Pacific Coast, and will be absent several months.

IMMIGRATION TO WASHINGTON CITY.

A large number of very fine private residences are under contract, to be erected during the ensuing Summer in Washington. These are owned principally by capitalists in other parts of the Union who propose to make the Capital their future place of residence.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

The President, with Mrs. and Miss Grant and Gen. Babcock, left Washington at 1 o'clock to-day for New York. The visit is on private business. They will stop at the New York Avenue Hotel, and return on Monday.

Mrs. Gaines is again in luck. The U. S. Supreme Court, yesterday, affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court of Louisiana in favor of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, for $125,266, as rent and profits of lands belonging to her, which had been in possession and use of the city of New Orleans.

N. H. P.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamer Atlantic.

738 PERSONS PERISH.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

HALIFAX, April 2.—The following is the captain's statement: We sailed from Liverpool on March 20, and during the first part of the passage had favorable weather and easterly wind. On the 24th, 25th and 26th we experienced heavy southwest and westerly gales, which brought the ship down to 118 miles a day. On the 31st March the engineer's reports showed about 128 tons of coal on board. We were then 460 miles east of Sandy Hook, with wind southwest and high westerly swell and falling barometer, the ship steaming on eight knots per hour. I considered the risk too great to push on, as we might find ourselves in the event of a gale shut out from any port of supply, and so decided to bear up for Halifax.

At one P. M. on the 31st, Sambro island was distant 170 miles, the ship's speed varying from eight to twelve knots per hour, wind south, with rain, which veered to westward at eight P. M., with clear weather. At midnight I judged the ship to have made 122 miles, which would place her 48 miles south of Sambro, and I then left the deck and went into the chart room, leaving orders about the look-out, and to let me know if they saw anything, and call me at three A. M., intending then to put the ship's head to southward and await daylight,

My first intimation of the catastrophe was the striking of the ship on Mars Island and remaining there fast. The sea immediately swept away all the port boats. The officers went to their stations and commenced clearing away the weather boats. Rockets were fired by the second officer. Before the boats could be cleared, only ten minutes having elapsed, she keeled heavily to the port side, rendering the starboard boats useless. Seeing that no help could be got from the boats I got the passengers into the rigging and on the outside rails, and encouraged them to go forward where the ship was highest and less exposed to the water.

Third officer, Mr. Brady and Quarmasters Owens and Speakman by this time having established communication with the outlying rock, about ferty yards distant, by means of a line got four lines to the rock, along which about 200 people passed. Between tho rock and shore there was a passage 100 yards in width. A rope was successfully passed across this, by which means fifty got to land, though many were drowned in the attempt.

At 5 A. M. the first boat appeared from the island, but was too small to be of any assistance. Through the exertions of Mr. Brady the islanders were aroused, and by 6 A. M. three large boats came to our assistance. By their efforts all that remained on the side of the ship and on the rock were landed in safety and cared for by a poor fisherman named Glancy and his daughter.

During the day the survivors, to the number of 429, were drafted off to various houses scattered about, the resident magistrate, Edmund Ryan, rendering valuable assistance. The chief officer having got up the mizzen rigging, the sea cut off his retreat. He stood for six hours by women who had been placed in the rigging. The sea was too high to attempt his rescue. At three P. M. a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Ancient, succeeded in getting him a line and getting him off.

Many of the passengers, saloon and steerage, died in the rigging from cold. Among the number was the purser of the ship. Before the boats went out I placed two ladies in the life boat, but finding the boat useless, carried them to the main rigging, where I left them and went aft to encourage others to get forward on the side of the ship. At this juncture the boiler exploded and the boat rolled over to leeward. The ship was then on her beam ends. Finding myself useless there, I went to talk to the ladies forward, but I found them gone, nor did I see them afterward.

Many passengers at this time could not be stimulated to any effort to save themselves, but lay in the rigging and died from fright and exposure. I remained on the side encouraging, helping and directing until about fifteen were landed, when finding that my hands and legs were becoming useless I left the ship. Two other boats were close and embarked the remainder.

On reaching the shore I dispatched Mr. Brady, the third officer, off to Halifax, across the country to telegraph the news of the disaster and obtain assistance. Mr. Marrow the Cunard line agent, promptly responded, and sent two steamers with provisions to convey the survivors to Halifax, where they will be cared for and forwarded to New York the first opportunity in charge of the first and fourth officers.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26–6mos.

New Advertisements.

$5,000 TO $7,000 WANTED immediately, to invest in a business that will pay forty per cent. in six months. Address for information and explanation, "Excelsior" at this office. [apr.9,'73–1t.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Mifflin county, at their office, in Lewistown, until 12 o'clock, m., on the 26th April, inst., for

THE ERECTION AND CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE

across the Juniata river at Newton Hamilton. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all proposals. Plans and specifications may be seen at their office in Lewistown.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOSEPH McCULLOCH,
April9-3t. Clerk.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone needing WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, we would say *go to BLAIR'S to buy* them, such a stock was never before brought to

HUNTINGDON.

All we ask, call and see and be convinced that you can buy cheaper, and from a larger assortment at BLAIR'S, than any other place in town, as he has a room full of WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS
15,000 Rolls of PAPER and
500 Pairs assorted colors and figures of Window Blinds.

DON'T FORGET OUR SPECIALTIES.

Good Brown Back Paper, 10 cents.
Twill Rag Stock Paper, 18 cents.
Extra Satin Paper, 25, 26 and 27 cents.
Splendid Gilt Parlor Paper for 50 cents.

The very best quality of Oil Window Shades, Gilt Bands and six feet long, only $1 including fixtures. Plain Shading, all colors and widths. The Patent Spring (Hartsomes), Window Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, all colors, &c., &c.

While our Stock last year was larger by far than was ever before brought to this town yet, our trade increased with the increase of stock so well that at the close of the season we had but very little left, thus enabling us to gratify our customers by a new stock, so that now we have a stock

FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER STOCK IN TOWN.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Don't forget the place BLAIR'S,
418 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
N. B.—All paper trimmed free of charge, if desired. Apr2,'73–3mos.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

LACE CURTAINS.

We shall maintain such prices for Curtains materials and Laces that it will be for the interest of persons house-furnishing to carefully examine our stock before making purchases.

WALRAVEN,
719 *CHESTNUT STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.
apr2–3mos.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children,

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2–1y.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

J. A. POLLOCK

Manufacturer of, and General Agent for the sale of new and second-handed engines, machinery, and tools, agricultural implements, &c.

All kinds of Machinery repaired.

Lathes (for iron work), Planers, Drill Presses, Moulders, Shapers, Moriuces, Tire Benders, Bolt Cutters, Bolt Heads, Boring Machines, Scroll Saws, Gas Fitters Tools, and Tools and Machines, of whatever kinds wanted by iron or woodworkers, furnished, at manufacturers prices.

All enquiries for machinery or tools will receive careful attention.

Architectural and mechanical designs prepared in the finest style of the art.

J. A. POLLOCK,
apr2–3mos. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has on hand at Petersburg, prime Cloverseed, Plaster, Fish, Salt and Coal, highest cash price paid for all kinds of grain.
meh26–3mos. JOHN ROSS.

CASSVILLE INSTITUTE.

This Institution will open on Monday, April 28, 1873, for a session of eighteen weeks Nine weeks before harvest and nine weeks after. Particular attention will be paid to those preparing to teach. For further information, address
J. C. CLARKSON,
march19–4t. Cassville, Pa.

TREES AND PLANTS.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL!

A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Siberian Crabs, Apricots, and Nectarines: Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Nuts; Shade and Ornamental Trees, Hardy Flowering and Climbing Shrubs, Hedge Plants, &c.

Enclose stamp for Catalogue and Price List.
EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
March26–3t.

New Advertisements.

DOORS.

Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding and Building Material generally. NORTH FELA & CO., have unsurpassed advantages of manufacturing Pine Lumber. They have their own timber, their own Saw and Planing Mill, their work is always first-class, being made by lumber seasoned by time. Orders for Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Mouldings, Frames, Flooring, Siding, &c., in small lots or by car load, received and promptly filled by J. A. POLLOCK, No. 1001 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. apr2–3mos.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☜
March26,1873–3mos.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.,

Build NEW ENGINES, and repair OLD ONES, as cheap and in as good order, as can be done elsewhere.

NEW and SECOND HAND

machinery of all kinds for sale.

SCHOOL DESKS,

guaranteed to out-last three setts Pine Board Seats and cost very little more.

Directors will do well by giving us a call before buying elsewhere.
March12–3mos.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

The undersigned gives notice, to butchers and others, that he keeps on hand all the time a fine lot of FAT CATTLE, which he will sell live weight or dressed by the pound, or by the lump. He has on hand forty-five head, weighing from 800 to 1200. Address JOHN JACOBS,
meh12–2mos. Shirleysburg, Pa.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.
A NEW WAY OF RUNNING
A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.
Can sell Thousands!
PLAIN HOME TALK

Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. R. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120, Lexington Ave., N. Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is as is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3.25, and sent postage prepaid, everywhere. Contains table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 129 East 28th Street, New York.
meh12–3mos.

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will offer his farm at private sale, situated in Henderson township, containing 34 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There is a good Bank Barn, 50x30 feet, a good Log House weatherboarded, New wagon shed and corn crib, and other outbuildings and a young apple orchard. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1873. For further particulars inquire of the owner near by.
tapl1. HENRY STEEL.

WANTED.

We will give men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.
Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
meh5–6t] 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED FOR McCLELLAN'S *GOLDEN STATE*, the first and only complete history of the Pacific Slope; Description of the Seasons, Products, Mountains, Scenery, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Forests, Waterfalls, Bays and Harbors. 700 pages, 200 illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free.
WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb.5,1873–3mos.

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S ORGANS

are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

ÆOLINE, VOX HUMANA AND PIANO.

(The latter being a Piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning,) give to them a wonderful capacity for

BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL EFFECTS,

while their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction are surprising to all who are unacquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained.

Dr. E. J. GREENE, of Huntingdon, has secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music. meh19–6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of ABRAHAM BOYER, dec'd.*] Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Penn township, on the estate of Abraham Boyer, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM BOYER,
March19,'73–6t. Administrator.

S. E. HENRY, } {B. F. ISENBERG,
T. S. JOHNSTON, } {J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain,
White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

New Advertisements.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advanced interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, *fertil* soil, an abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all! Millions of Acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps mailed free everywhere.

Address O. E. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 9, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Eggs are plenty.

Spring has come.

Frogs are piping.

Sunday was very pleasant.

Wild ducks are on the wing.

March winds have ceased howling.

Pennsylvania has six normal schools.

Builders are preparing to go to work.

Morris township insists on whiskey by two.

The Washington House is without a tenant.

Flies are preparing for the Summer campaign.

The New Prebyterian church is being frescoed.

The new gas tank is a very great improvement.

Some of the b'hoys were on a bender on Saturday night.

Officer Fisher housed one of the Houcks the other night.

The Bedford prisoners all broke jail a few nights ago.

Christ Long has fixed up his new residence handsomely.

The youth and beauty of the town paraded on last Sunday.

"Bory" Swoope was in town, on Monday. He sports a plug hat.

Corbin is domiciled in his new residence in West Huntingdon.

If you want bargains consult the advertising columns of the JOURNAL.

We want to rent a house with four or five rooms, with a small garden.

Mr. Alfred Simons contemplates starting a furniture factory at Mt. Union.

This bailiwick was visited by a violent rain and thunder storm on Saturday night.

Huntingdon is not jealous of Mt. Union by a jug full. May it live long and prosper.

"Garry" Miller has resigned the ticket agency of the B. & B. R. R. at Bedford.

The ladies' ornamental hair store is directly opposite the Jackson House, Allegheny st.

Dr. Black, of Mt. Union, wants the boys when they steal his eggs, to leave the nest.

Mt. Union's young ladies and gents will hop. It is all owing to the good *Times* down there.

The first quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, in this place, was held on Sunday last.

Several cases of *cerebro-spinal meningitis* have occurred in this neighborhood within the last week.

Both McCulloch and Bailey, our representatives to the Constitutional Convention ,are at home.

The *Gazette* says that Bedford will take and entertain all the visitors that will come. Good!

Judge Summers handles the pipe of the new steamer with ease. He is the right man in the right place.

Why is it that the Johnstown dailies do not reach us until twenty-four hours after they are printed?

Remember Prof. Kerzenknabe's Concerts at the Court House on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Our country subscribers will please not forget to bring or send us the needful during the coming court.

G. H. Lukens, of Mt. Union had his hand crushed a few days ago, while working at the Aughwick bridge.

There has been another slide on Mr. Grube's railway. And it is not the first time, either. Well, just let it slide.

Maj. Petriken's new Local Option Bill was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. How appropriate!

Perry Washabaugh, Esq., son of Maj. D. Washabaugh, of Bedford, was burned out by the late fire that destroyed Parkers' Landing.

Four new passenger and two new baggage cars and two passenger engines are to be put on the Broad Top Railroad by the middle of May.

Officer Westbrook arrested a fellow, the other day, charged with increasing the population of thec ountry contrary to the act of Assembly.

A coat of fifteen inches of dirt is being taken off of Allegheny street. What a pity it is that a few more of our streets were not peeled off in the same way.

Mr. J. E. Smucker has purchased the half lot of ground, opposite the new Presbyterian church, for $1,800. He intends erecting a handsome private residence.

The supervisors of Walker township should establish a line of boats on the road leading from the old toll bridge to crooked creek bridge, or what would be better, repair the road.

The borough election on Monday resulted in the election of H. G. Fisher, Burgess; J. S. Cornman, Mord Gahegan and James A. Stephens, Councilmen and Wm. H. King, High Constable.

Proctor has the nicest lots of buff Brahmas and dark Cochins or buff Cochins and dark Brahmas—one or the other or both—that have ever been seen in Huntingdon. And then that dog! Oh, he is a beauty!

There is some talk of the Constitutional Convention adjourning to Bedford to complete its labors. This would be a capital move. The new Lutheran Church could be fitted up for its reception in a short time.

Our facilities for doing job work are not surpassed by any office this side of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, and our workmen have no superiors. Give us your orders, and do as we do, support home enterprise.

The local of the Bedford *Gazette* intimates that the "east-enders" will get theirs at "Macs" in the future. When you go that way, John, let us know and we will meet you at Everett. We want to take a hunt, you know.

Guss, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, has made such an ass of himself that people in that section are getting down on him, and he is now beginning to blubber, and cry--"It was not me; it was the *Journal!*"—*Reftsman Journal.*

The good people of Everett, as a token of their high appreciation of the services of their talented townsman, Rev. Milton Sangaree, presented him with a valuable horse and equipments. We like that kind of substantial appreciation. It tells.

Supt. McNeil examined the following applicants for town schools on last Saturday: G. W. Sanderson, W. W. Foust, R. Mary Miller, Bell P. Glazier, Callie Speedy, Mary C. M'Coy, Sarah E. Gregory, Mattie M. Shaver, Ada Love and Mary Grim. The examination was thorough and very creditable.

Our jovial, big-hearted friend, B. Frank Isenberg, of the firm of Henry & Co., is now located in his new office, and everything is as cozy looking as the palace of a king, and he seems to be perfectly at home among the books of this mammoth establishment.

All persons in want of job work will find it to their advantage to patronize the JOURNAL Job Rooms, the most complete establishment in any inland town in the State. We have over four hundred fonts of type, four fast presses, and the best job printer this side of sun down. Come and see specimens, and leave your orders.

Officers Fisher and Dunsworth made a descent upon several residences, east of Stone Creek, on last Monday, and captured a large quantity of stolen goods from a gang of car thieves. A gang, headed by a man named Thomas Long, has, for the last four years, made raids upon freight cars and carried off great quantities of spoils. Goods were found in some three or four houses.

We had the pleasure last week, of a call from Taylor Simonton formerly of Huntingdon, now of Pueblo, Colorado Territory. Mr. Simonton and his comrade, John Wintrode, son of Dr. Wintrode, of Marklesburg, are on a visit to their friends. They have spent considerable time in the neighborhood of Pueblo and speak very highly of that region of country. They intend remaining a month or two.

The *Times* is responsible for the following item. It ought not to poke fun, in this way or we will be compelled to take up the cudgel in behalf of Mt. Union: "Our friend, William Briggs, was eating his dinner the other day, when his wife, by mistake, threw a paper of powder into the stove. William stopped his dinner, and Mrs. Briggs has no stove now. She says powder may be good to blast rocks with but as an article of fuel, it is a failure.

A Hill Street man was called into the country, off the line of railroad, for a week, and came back a perfect wreck occasioned by the loss of sleep. It was not until he was lodged in his own domicil, within a few yards of the screaming, hissing, rattling and rumbling of at least forty engines and two thousand cars that he fell into a gentle slumber and was only awakened on Sunday morning when all had become quiet. So much for the force of habit.

Mr. Caleb Wakefield, of Brady township, last week, while boring posts with a machine, run by horse power, reached over the augurs to regulate some part of the machinery, and in doing so was caught by the augurs, tearing all the flesh and sinews from his arm between the elbow and wrist, and scraping the bone. In his efforts to release himself he broke off both augurs. Dr. S. L. McCarthy, of Mill Creek, was called in to dress the wound, and at last accounts, he was doing well.

THE FISH BILL.—The following is the bill as it passed:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That hereafter no person shall have in his or her possession, or expose to sale, any shad caught in the river Delaware, or its tributaries, within the jurisdiction of the State, below the head of Trenton falls, between the eleventh day of June and tenth day of August in any year, or above the head of Trenton falls, or anywhere on the river Susquehanna, or on any of its tributaries, within said jurisdiction, between the sixteenth day of June and the tenth day of August, in any year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every shad so had in possession, or exposed for sale, to be recovered in any action or actions of debt, with costs of suit, by any person or persons, in his or their name or names, before any justice of the peace in the county where the offense was committed or where the defendant resides or is found: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall make it unlawful for the fishery commissioners of this State or of the coriparian States, or of the United States commissioner of fisheries, with the consent of the fis hery commissioners of this State, or of the coriparian States, to take fish in the said waters for the purpose of natural or artificial spawning or propagation of the same.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful to catch fish in any way whatever in any of the waters in which fish will live, over which this State has either original or treaty, statutory or constructive jurisdiction, reciprocally, interchangeably or otherwise, at any time between sunset on Saturday evening and sunrise on the next ensuing Monday morning; the said offense to be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars at the discretion of the court, and sheriffs and constables, or harbor police officers and their deputies are hereby authorized and required to suppress all such fishing, using such means and force as may be necessary to arrest such persons found in sight of such officer or his deputy, in the commission of the offense, and seize such boats and their apparel, tacke, implements, nets, et ceteras, as may be used or employed in the same, the said persons to be tried and punished as aforesaid, and the property taken to be sold at public sale, by the said sheriffs and constables, on due public notice given, the proceeds to be turned over to the treasuries of the proper counties or cities bordering upon or embracing the streamer streams whereon the offense shall have been committed: *Provided*, That fishermen and those only necessarily using such seins in their regular established business, as on account of the large size of said seines, and or that cause alone, cannot be set or laid out except at the slack or turn of the tide, may set their nets or seines at only one such turn of the tide occurring by regular tidal changes, between any midnight during the fishing season on Saturday night and on sunrise on the following Monday morning, without incurring the penalties provided in this section.

SEC. 3. Trespassing upon fish preserves or ponds shall be punishable as other unlawful trespass for breach of a close, but no action shall be sustained therefor unless public notice of the character of said preserves, by hand-posts set near the said waters, by the owners or occupats thereof; and if a roadway, pathway, railway or other form of crossing, shall pass over waters held, owned or used as fish preserves, by any person or persons engaged in the culture, propagation or preservation of fish, it shall not be lawful for any person to fish in the said waters, from the said cressing, or from any of its parts or projectures; and any person or persons so offending shall be liable, in a taction of trespass, before the tribunal having jurisdiction thereof: *Provided*, That notice shall be fixed at such crossing by the owner or occupant of the close or preserve, warning the public that the said waters are used as preserves for the culture, propagation or preservation of fish; and the owners or occupants of such enclosures having given written notice to their neighbors, or adjoining occupants, of the character of said preserves or enclosues, and warned them not to permit domestic water fowls to trespass upon the same, which warning being unheeded for a period of ten days, the said owners or occupants may take possession of, or otherwise destroy said water fowl or fowls, without any liability in taking or destroying the same.

SEC. 4. That it shall not be lawful to fish with nets or any other method of entrapping fish, except with hook ad line, within half a mile of any part of any dam or its schute, in which there is or may hereafter be any schute or fish ladder, for navigation or for the purpose of the passage of sh up or down any stream in this Commonwealth, and any person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not take effect until the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hunded and seventy-four.

SEC. 5. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and required to appoint three competent persons who shall be known as the State Fishry Commissioners, who shall be commissioned and hold their position for a period of three years from the date of their appointment unless the said commission is sooner dissolved by legislative enactment; and the vacancies occurring in said commission by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be for the unexpired term in like manner filled by the appointment and commission of the Governor. The general duties of the said commissioners, in addition to their other duties specified in this act, shall be to forward the restoration of the inland fisheries of the rivers and waters of this Commonwealth, and to stock the same with fish in succession at their judgment, as they shall be supplied with means thereof, and they shall use every lawful means to have all the laws in the cases made and provided to be faithfully executed, who shall be paid their reasonable expenses for the performance of their duties prescribed by this act, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Legislature, through the Governor of the Commonwealth, accompanied by a full and itemized statement, under oath, of all expenditures made by them in pursuance of the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That before the Governor shall issue a commission to any of the said commissioners he may require each of them to file a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with one or more sufficient sureties, in the Auditor General's office, to be approved of by the said Auditor General, conditioned for the performance of the duty of said Commissioners with fidelity, and the faithful application of any moneys which may come to his hands as such commissioner.

SEC. 6. During the present year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the commissioners aforesaid are required to have constructed, by contract with the lowest and best bidders after due public notice, approved fishways or ladders for the passage of migratory or anadromous fishes as follows, to wit: One in Columbia dam, in addition to the one now existing therein; one in the Clark's Ferry dam; one in the Shamokin dam, and one in the first dam of the Juniata river above its confluence with the Susquehanna river, for which purpose twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000,) or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated. During the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874) the said commissioners are hereby required to have constructed by contract in like manner, with the lowest and best bidders after due public notice, approved fishways or ladders for the passage of migratory or anadromous fishes, to wit: One in the Muncy dam; one in the Nanticoke dam; one in the Lewistown dam (in the narrows), and one in each of the two dams first occurring on the Lehigh river above its confluence with the Delaware river, and one in the Horse Race dam in the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, or open said dam, for which purpose thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and during the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875) the said commissioners are required to have constructed by contract with the lowest and best bidders, after due public notice, approved fishways or ladders for the passage of migratory or anadromous fishes, as follows, to wit: One in the Newton Hamilton dam, and one in the Raystown Branch dam, and one in the third end fourth dams each on the Lehigh river, above its confluence with the Delaware river, for which purpose twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That in each of the said years, the fishways aforesaid shall be completed in succession, in the order in which they are above named, and no moneys shall be paid out of the State Treasury under the provisions of this section except upon the qualified certificate or certificates of the said commissioners, or a majority thereof, from time to time, that the services have been rendered or the work done in accordance with this act, which certificates being presented to the Auditor General, he shall issue his warrant or warrants upon the State Treasury in payment of the same, in favor of the person or persons to whom the same may be due: *And provided*, That none of the fishways named in this section, to be constructed in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-four (1874) and eighteen hundred and seventy-five (1875), shall be put under contract or contracted, unless the said commissioners or a majority of them shall, on or before the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874), file a certificate with the Auditor General, that in their opinion the said fishways have been successful, and can be successfully used for the passage of migratory or anadromous fishes: *And provided further*, That any fishways constructed under this act must be built and constructed in a substantial manner, after the most improved and approved method to admit of the passage of fish at reasonable cost, and so as not to injure the dams for the purpose for which they are now used.

SEC. 7. The board of fishery commissioners may, if they consider it necessary, appoint, not exceeding two fish wardens or water bailiffs, to be placed in charge of each of the reaches or stretches of the river immediately below or above the dams mentioned, and at least three fish wardens or water bailiffs on the river Delaware, at such points as they may deem proper, whose duty it shall be to be vigilant, and who, if it be necessary, are hereby empowered to call to his or their aid any sheriffs, constables, harbor police officers, or their deputies; and upon information made by him or them, or upon view of any offense against or infraction of any of the fishery laws, to arrest and bring to punishment all and any offender against the same; the pay of each of which officers shall not exceed one hundred dollars in any one year.

SEC. 8. Should the State of New Jersey appropriate funds for the artificial propagation shad in the river Delaware during the fishing season of the current year, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the board of fishery commissioners are authorized to apply and emply a similar amount for the same purpose: *Provided*, The said amount shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That the said sum not exceeding three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrants of the said board of fishery commissioners, from time to time, as the same may be necessary, whenever a certificate of the appropriation and action of the State of New Jersey shall be filed in the office of the State Treasurer authenticated as required by the laws of said State.

SEC. 9. That the provisions against fish baskets, kiddles, eel wiers or racks, and similar contrivances, contained in section eleven of the act of twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one, are hereby made applicable to all streams or parts of streams under the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of the board of the fishery commissioners to notify the public as to the spawning time, specifying the same, as far as they can ascertain it, of the various tribes of useful food fishes inhabiting the inland waters of this Commonwealth, during which time it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to catch or have in possession any fish or fishes, of the tribes or kinds of which notice has been given by the commissioners as aforesaid, under the same penalties for the same prescribed as to shad in the first section of this act.

SEC. 10. It shall further be the duty of the said fishery commissioners to select proper and suitable locations, and construct and erect suitable houses and devices for the purpose of hatching and propagating useful tribes of food fishes, and to stock and supply all the streams, lakes and fresh water of the Commonwealth with the same, by distributing the impregnated spawn or fry of the said tribes of fishes to all parts of the State, under proper regulations, having view the encouragement of fish culture, and to employ the necessary labor and buy the necessary material, machinery and implements therefor; and for that purpose, and to pay the necessary expenses of the said fishery commissioners and of the bailiffs they may employ in pursuance of section seven of this act, the further sum of ten thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the State Treasurer, on the warrant or warrants of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, from time to time, as the work is done or the service rendered: *Provided*, That the said commissioners shall file annually with the Auditor General an account of all moneys expended and services rendered, and when ever it may be practicable produced and file with said account the proper vouchers for the same.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of any person or persons or corporations hereafter erecting or constructing any dam or dams in any of the rivers of the Commonwealth, or their tributaries, accessible to shad, or other migratory fishes, to put in or upon the same suitable fish ways or ladders under the direction or approval of the said fishery commissioners, without wich every such dam shall be deemed a public nuisance, and liable to be abated upon the the information of any one complaning.

SEC. 12. That if any person shall cast, draw, set or fasten, or otherwise make use of any seine, set-net fyke-net, or net of any other description of less mesh than ten inches, or any other appliance except the hook and line for the purpose of catching fish in the river Delaware, within the jurisdiction of this State, below the head of Trenton Falls, between the tenth day of June and the tenth day of August, in any year, or above the head of Trenton Falls or anywhere on the Susquehanna river, or any of its tributaries within said jurisdiction, between the fifteenth day of June and the tenth day of August, in any year, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

HON. JOHN MCCULLOCH.—The Philadelphia *Press* gets off the following "pen portrait" of Dr. McCulloch:

John McCulloch, of Huntingdon, was born in Juniata county in the year 1806, and is consequently one of the old members, graduated at Washington College in 1825, studied medicine with Dr. Joseph B. Ard, of Lewistown, Mifflin county, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and commenced to practice medicine at Petersburg, Huntingdon county. He remained there twenty years, when he was elected to Congress, served two years and then moved to Huntingdon borough, where he has since resided, and has devoted himself to his profession until the last three or four years. He has been a school director and held other responsible trusts reposed in him by the people.

He is five feet eleven inches in height, weighs one hundred and seventy now, but has been much heavier, wears a long white beard, and has gray hair. He is on the Committees of Railroads and Canals, and on Public Buildings. In politics he is Republican, and his colleagues are Messrs. Andrew Reed, Lewistown, and John M. Bailey, of Huntingdon. He is one of the only two doctors of medicine who are delegates to the convention, Dr. Horton being the other, and both are eminent for sound good sense and practical ability. Dr. McCulloch sits near the front, is slightly bowed, and seldom speaks.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS,
for the week ending April 5, 1873	10702
Same date last year	8143
Increase for week	2,568
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	120,363
Same date last year	93,490
Increase for year 1873	36,873

THE total manufacture of the Fairbanks Scale Company, in the long period of their business, goes up to many hundreds of thousands of different balances and weighing-machines. The number is increasing nearly 50,000 per year.

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Cottage Bedsteads, Extention Tables, Sinks, Corner Cupboards, Common Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, and everything else in the furniture line, at Brown & Tyhurst's.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

Handsome Walnut Suits at Brown & Tyhurst's.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

Camp Stools at Brown & Tyhurts's.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

WHETHER you want to buy or sell, go to A. Etnier's Store, West Huntingdon. 26-3t.

PERSONS having produce to sell, will find it to their advantage to go to A. Etnier's, West Huntingdon. Highest prices paid. 26-3t.

GREAT BARGAINS! Where? at A. Etnier's Store, West Huntingdon. 26-3t.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A School Festival.

MR. EDITOR.—Although I am unaccustomed to writing for the public, I cannot refrain penning a few lines, descriptive of a School Festival, in which I participated at the Curfman school, (better known as Amos Smith's Temple), in Cass township, gotten up by J. C. Clarkson, who has just completed a five months' term amid unbounded regret. An immense audience assembled within this historic temple, filling it to its utmost capacity. The school room was most charmingly decorated for the occasion. Suspended from the ceiling were rustic baskets, and beautiful wreaths. Above each window was erected an elaborate device formed of green. The blackboards and teacher's desk were gracefully festooned with evergreens, relieved with a rare species of training moss, procured from the swamps of the valley. Rustic stands and baskets of plants and flowers adorned the table, making a scene of exquisite beauty.

The programme was varied and interesting. Chants, choruses, a responsive service, essays by young ladies and gentleman, speeches by little masters, duets by little misses, occupied two hours, and was a marked success. The variety, appropriateness, and excellence of its exercises, and the contagious gladness of its giving, made an era in the history of the school. The reading classes, did so well in spelling, reading and speaking, as to call forth great admiration. When the parents and friends rose to utter strong, brave words for education and truth, it was plain that the heart and brain had not only been touched, but also the pocket, for they then and there made a present of $30.00 to their energetic teacher, who has been well tried and proved in the school room, having the attributes—with talent—of what is popularly called "push."

But as your correspondent is a great lover of the beautiful, he must without any prevarication pronounce the dinner the charm of the occasion. The table was surrounded at 2o'clock—not with silks, and velvets, and silver forks, nor dependent on the caprice of some fine gentleman or lady who have nothing but caprice and change to give them importance and a sensation; but fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, the very representatives and embodiment of the very smile of a country room—here in the school room mingle together in thanksgiving around the "festal board"—partake of its bounties—engage in that free interchange of thought and feeling which always exert an influence upon each other's mind, and does much to mould the character of the children. Why should not such occasions be enjoyed in the school room where education is begun, character formed, principles implanted, and where are really made the men who are to be the controllers of the State in days not far distant? Looking at our common schools only in the light of their relation to the public welfare, it is of the highest importance that here, the best and holiest influence should be allowed the fullest sway. Let parents and children thus mingle together that we may help the young to overcome the temptations and difficulties in their path, and minister encouragement in hours of weakness and despondency. Their life is a continual education in one way or another, and for its right conduct is needed first of all that influence which will make them better and happier in every way and in every relation.

Immediately after dinner had been served, the children (40 in number), were conducted to their desks where a collection of choice candies awaited their disposal. It was amusing to see prize boxes opened and little trinkets of various descriptions exhibited. The committee consisting of Jesse Curfman, Mrs. Mary Smith and Miss Sophia Keith, who had been appointed to award to the best reader, a beautiful book on elocution, was presented by the teacher, in behalf of the committee, in a neat and appropriate speech, to Miss Mary Hamilton, whose rendering of Bryant's "Thanatopsis" was simply grand for a young girl. ¶ would like much to give some extracts from an essay prepared, and read by Miss Bell Curfman, on "fashion," for it certainly deserves a place in your columns; but I have made my article too long already, and consequently will close by saying, that the delighted audience manifested regret, when Mr. Clarkson, in a few well chosen words, sent us on our way homeward. D. H.

Cass Township, April 8, 1873.

Letter from Hare's Valley.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been looking over your last issues to see if you had any correspondent from Hare's Valley, and as you have not, I will ask the privilege to be one for the present. We live in one of those beautiful mountain valleys, situated between Jack's mountain and Clear Ridge. It extends from Mapleton to the Three Springs, a distance of sixteen miles. The valley derived its name from a man by the name of Jacob Hare, one of the first settlers in this part of the country, but he was killed by the Indians on account of his treachery to them. We have an enterprising set of citizens, most of the mare farmers who are busily engaged in preparing for their Spring work. The principal products of the Valley are good-looking girls, old women and babies,—one man alone is the father of 27 children and the prospects are very promising for several more.

I saw a letter in the *Globe*, a few weeks ago, from Smith's Valley, signed, "Gleanings." The correspondent tells the *Reverend Globe* the features of their Valley and the quantity and quality of Iron Ore existing in said Valley, as though he knew all about it. There have been a few men smelling around and digging a few post holes in hopes of finding ore, but as yet they have not succeeded in getting more than a wheelbarrow load nor is there any likelihood of there getting more. He winds up by saying "go in Professer, you have lots of friends in this section of the country. I deny the assertion. We are too well acquainted with Guss and the Orphan Girl scandal for him to have many friends in this section of the country." But I suppose the writer of that article is a friend of Guss and a member of that accursed Ring called the "Peoples' League." If he is, he is no better than Guss.

The debating season is about over for this Winter. We have had a very interesting time of it and all claim to have been benefited by them. Mr. Michael Stever carried off the honors of the day as a debator. As your most excellent paper is generally crowded with letters from different parts of the county, I will bring my letter to a close, and give you more room for some one else. No more at present.

Yours, truly, JUNIOR.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., April 8, 1873.	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	28
" Rio, good	23@25	25
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	9 25 to 9 50	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 80 to 1 90	
" red, "	1 70 to 1 80	
RYE		75
CORN		50
OATS		35
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	85
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 25@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 20	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	90
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" best hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		50
Buckwheat		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1873.

Bark is scarce and firmly held at $32.50 ₱ ton for No. 1 quercitron. Tanners' bark is nominal.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed moved slowly at yesterday's prices; sales of 150 bushels at 8@8¼c for fair and good, up to 9c for strictly choice. Timothy is entirely nominal. Flaxseed is in steady demand a. $2.10.

The flour market is dull, the demand being confined entirely to the wants of the home trade, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $4.50@5.50; extras at $5.75@6.75; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $7.50@7,75; Minnesota do. do. at $8@8.40; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6.25@9; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $8.50@9.50, and fancy brands at $9.75@11.50, as in quality. Rye flour sell at $4.75. In corn meal no sales.

The wheat market is inactive and prices favor buyers. Sales of western and Pennsylvania red at $1.82@1.91; amber at $1.94@1.98; and white at $2@2.10. Rye is without change. Corn is in steady request and prices are well sustained. Sales of 9,000 bushels yellow at 60@62c. Oats move slowly and 2,000 bushels western sold at 49@50c for white, and 46@47c for mixed. 1,260 bushels Canada barley sold at $1.20

CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—BEEF CATTLE.—The market this week has been fairly active throughout for all grades. The quality of the cattle generally has been only medium, there being but very few "tops" the lower grades being also scarce. The demand by others than Baltimore butchers has been confirmed almost wholly to dealers from Washington and Annapolis. Prices are about ½c ₱ lb. higher than last week. About 100 head of Texas cattle, among the receipts, were not put on the market, but, with a few more car loads, will be re-shipped east by their owners.

SHEEP.—There have been very few good sheep on the market, and the prospects are that prices will be fully maintained for some time longer. We quote fair to good wool sheep at 4½@7 cents; good to extra 7@8 cents, and clipped 4½@6½ cents ₱ lb. gross.

HOGS.—The receipts have been absorbed as fast as they came to hand, butchers having to be put off with half the number needed. We quote still fed at $7.75@8.25, and corn fed hogs at $8@8.75 ₱ 100 lbs. net, and the market bare, closing with good prospects.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET, for the week ending Wednesday, April 7.—At market for the current week: Cattle 2117; Sheep and Lambs 6851; Swine 11,600; Number of western cattle 1926; eastern cattle 16; milch cows and working cattle 175.

Prices of Beef Cattle ₱ cwt, live weight, Extra quality $7.75 and 8.00; first quality $7.25 and 7.50; second quality $6.50 and 7.00; third quality $4.75 and 5.75, and the poorest grades of course Oxen, Bulls, &c., at $3.50 and 4.50.

Brighton hides at 9½ and 10c ₱ lb, and Brighton tallow 5 and 5½c.

Country hides 9c ₱ lb. Sheep and lambskins $1.75 and 2.50.

The trade this week has not been so active as it was one week ago. The Beef trade at Boston has been dull, and western cattle having cost higher than they did last week, butchers were not purchasing so freely at the prices asked as they do when their trade is good. Most of the cattle in market were of a common grade, and having cost higher, have been selling at ½ and ½c better than they did one week ago. There are few Working Oxen brought in from Maine this week, the finest lot of cattle from that section for several weeks. Beef Cattle are sold in this market every week to take back to Maine.

Milch Cows.—Extra $55 and 95; ordinary $25 and 50; Store Cows $25 and 50 ₱ head. Not a large supply in market; mostly of an ordinary grade. Prices for Milch Cows do not vary much from week to week. The trade will probably be better as soon as the spring opens.

Stores—Nothing doing in the Store Cattle trade, except for Working Oxen and Milch Cows. Most of the small cattle and many of the Store Cows are sold for beef.

Sheep and Lambs—From the west the supply was not quite so large as that of one week ago. Nearly all were owned by butchers, who employ agents at the west to buy and ship Sheep and Lambs to them every week. Prices at Albany were from ½ and ½c ₱ lb higher than they were one week ago. Western Sheep and Lambs cost, delivered at Brighton, 7 and 8½c ₱ lb.

Swine—Not much call for Store Pigs: we quote prices wholesale 6½ and 7c; retail 7 and 8c ₱ lb. Fat Hogs 14,300 at market; prices 6¼ and 6½c ₱ lb.

Marriages.

HOWER—FLETCHER—On the 4th ult., by Rev. M. K. Foster, Mr. Wm. Hower to Mrs. Mary Fletcher, all of this place.

WILLOUGHBY—FINK.—On the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. Charles A. Willoughby to Miss Kate Fink, all of this place.

Deaths.

DUFF.—In Platt county, Iowa, Mr. Andrew Duff, formerly of this county, aged 63 years.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER.
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain lot of ground, in the borough of Huntingdon, being lot numbered 222 in the general plan of said borough, fronting fifty feet on the south side of Moore street, and extending in depth to a part of a lot owned by the German Reformed Congregation, bounded on the east by Sixth street, on the west by lot No. 221, the lands and tenements of Charles Slaughter and Ann Slaughter, his wife, owners or reputed owners.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Slaughter and Ann Slaughter, his wife, owners or reputed owners.

ALSO—All of defendant's right title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stone heap on summit of Sidling Hill mountain, thence by land of Samuel Miller, north 14½ degs. E. 123 5-10 perches to a chestnut thence by land of Robert Parker south 51 degs. E. 301 perches to a chestnut oak on Clear Ridge, thence by land of Jacob Miller south 21½ degs. W. 114 3-10 perches to post, thence by land of D. H. Foster and Wm. Gillan north 51½ degs. W. 286 perches to the place of beginning, containing 191 acres and 7 perches, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent. being part of a large tract of land surveyed to Abraham Striker on warrant dated the first day of September, A. D. 1794, having thereon erected a part log and frame dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Leonard A. Dell.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in Oneida township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Elijah Gorsuch and John Hight's estate, Stephen Gorsuch, Jesse M'Ilvain, John Decker's heirs and Joshua Gorsuch, containing 60 acres and 8 perches being the same tract of land which Joshua Gorsuch and Rebecca, his wife, conveyed to Elisha Porter by deed dated 13th of May, A. D., 1863, and the said Elshua Porter and Martha, his wife, by their deed dated 7 May, A. D. 1864 conveyed to Elijah Gorsuch and which the said Elijah Gorsuch by his deed dated 29th October, A. D. 1869, conveyed to the said Margaret Hill, as appears by said deed recorded in Record Book X, No. 2, page 258 having thereon erected a log dwelling house, log stable and small shanty, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elisha Porter, with notice to Margaret Hill and Hosea Hill, her husband, and Wm. Cree, terre-tenants.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in West Huntingdon, fronting on Mifflin street 50 feet, and extending back at right angles, 150 feet to a fifteen feet alley, being lot No. 120, in the plan of said town of West Huntingdon, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, said building now occupied by M. M. Logan.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Kerr.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, [Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Mch. 26, '73.3t

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Ornamental Climbers

Spring is the time to set out ornamental plants. They can be procured from any of the nurserymen; and in order that those not familiar with their character may know how to select, a list and brief description of some of the most popular varieties is appended:

Wistaria fruitescens can betrained as a dwarf weeping tree, or as a climber or for the purpose of covering lattice work, &c.

Chinese honeysuckles present a very beautiful appearance when trained upon short posts. They grow to massy, evergreen, weeping bushes, with blossoms, and delightful fragrance. They are also suitable for covering arbors, verandas, lattice frame work, &c.

The golden-leaved honeysuckle, with its yellow marble foliage, is a desirable low climber.

The coral, yellow and monthly honeysuckles, can also be made deciduous shrubs, or, if desired, can be trained as common climbers. They can be kept in flower for several months by removing fading blooms, so as to prevent the maturing of seeds.

The sweet scented hardy jessamine can be made a shrub or trained as a climber. It blooms for two months.

The sweet-scented clematis is of delightful fragrance, and can be trained to grow as a bush or a climber. It blooms for two months. There are various other kinds of the blooming clematis, with blooms of several colors, and some of them largely variegated. Having slender stems, they can only be grown as climbers.—*Rural World.*

Farmers Visiting Each Other.

Better, but not a substitute for the interchange of experience through the papers by farmers, is the practice of visiting and talking with each other, examining each other's means and methods of doing business, exchanging suggestions on the farm and stock management and relative to devices for facilitating work. Scarcely any farmer will consider his time lost who devotes a certain proportion of it each year to this method of acquiring information and suggestion for use in his own husbandry; for there are some things farmers must learn which no amount of newspaper description will teach; nothing but actual observation will answer. This sort of education, it seems to us, is too much neglected by farmers. Experience has taught us how profitable it is, how much it saves in the way of experiments, and how much it enriches in the way of actual suggestions of improved methods, and by the accumulation of facts that never reach the public, because so few farmers ever write them. It is, therefore, urged here that no possible investment of time can give greater compensation than that expended in exchanging visits with the best farmers of a township or county.

The Care of Manure.

An exchange says: In the Spring of 1871, we hauled the manure from the barn-yard and spread it on a field having sandy soil. This field had been run to death by its former owner. The manure was spread very evenly, but still there were some places where it was thicker than in others. The field was plowed 7½ inches deep. Its former owner used to skim the surface. Oats were sown and dragged in. After the oats were about six inches high they were top-dressed with plaster. The season was a very dry one; scarcely any rain fell, but the oats grew remarkably fast. Standing where you could look over the field, you could see where each bit of manure had been spread; where it had been spread thickest and where thinest, just by the difference in the growth of the oats. The field yielded 60 bushels per acre. The manure was not all buried under seven inches of soil.—Each furrow lapped a little on the one before it, so that the manure may be said to have been distributed in a succession of inclined strata. In this manner a part of the manure would be near the surface, another part a little further below, while a third part would be at the bottom of the furrow, 7½ inches deep.

Rose Cutting.

Max Close, an experienced gardner, says: "Instead of throwing my prunings away last spring I used them as cuttings—puta whole lot of them a dozen or mere in a marmalade jar filled with coarse sand and water, with sufficient of the latter to be about a quarter of an inch or so above the sand. I then plunged the jar into a slight hot-bed, and let the cuttings have all the light and sun possible—never shading once." After eight weeks he examined the jars and found the roots to fill them, and the shoots in the healthiest condition. Nothing could be more so. He adds: "Out of about 150 cuttings of three dozen kinds of roses, I only missed striking fifteen, which I think is a very encouraging result; anyhow, I shall consider it the road royal, and experiment again in a similar manner in summer, when I shall pay more attention to the preparing of the cuttings and the way they will strike the readiest."

Pulling at the Halter.

A year ago I had a four-year old horse which contracted the habit of pulling back whenever she was fastened. She would be sure to break loose if what held her could be broken by her drawing in such a backward way. She was cured of the habit by taking a rope two feet long, fastening one end around her body just behind her shoulders, and passing the other end through the ring of the halter and tying it to the post. She lay back for her usual pull several time when fixed in this way but soon found she was drawing from her body instead of her head, which she did not relish, and soon gave it up entirely. She can now be left anywhere in perfect safety, as nothing will induce her to pull back when fastened.

MEN talk about the idle wind; but the wind is always busy, and, like a cheerful farmer whistles at its work.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT DISCOVERY! *KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.* Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE Oy. IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'ail Address, and the medicine, with advice fremay follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhemmatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry,—treating Rheumatism specially for 29 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the same of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism. also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-ly

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIALTAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.

Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

(*Formerly with* H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudence, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y., to whom all letters for information should be addressed. Feb.5,1873–1y

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800 PAGES AND 250 ENGRAVINGS.

A startling expose of Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It ventilates Quacks, Imposters, Travelling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms address the publishers, J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

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UNCIVILIZED RACES OF MEN

IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Being a Comprehensive Account of their Manners and Customs, and of all their Physical Social, Mental, Moral and Religious Characteristics.

By REV. J. G. WOOD, M. A., F. L. S.

500 Engravings, 1500 Super Roal Octevo Pages,

In Two Volumes, or Two Volumes in One.

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FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after March 23, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL.	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 4 00
6 05	7 50	Long Siding	8 20	3 55
6 17	8 05	McConnellstown	8 10	3 45
6 25	8 17	Pleasant Grove	8 02	3 35
6 40	8 30	Marklesburg	7 45	3 20
6 55	8 45	Coffee Run	7 32	3 07
7 03	8 55	Rough and Ready	7 25	2 57
7 12	9 05	Cove	7 15	2 47
7 18	9 08	Fishers Summit	7 10	2 45
7 30	9 20	Saxton	6 55	2 27
7 50	9 40	Riddlesburg	6 35	2 10
7 58	9 47	Hopewell	6 25	2 02
8 12	10 02	Pipers Run	6 11	1 47
8 50	10 17	Tatesville	5 55	1 32
8 49	10 30	Bloody Run	5 45	1 20
8 45	10 35	Mount Dallas	5 40	1 15
9 20	11 08	BEDFORD	5 00	12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE 0	Saxton	2 15	AR 6	
9 40	3	Coalmont	2 00	3	
9 45	4	Crawford	1 55	2	
AR 9 55	AR 6	Dudley	1 45	L 0	
		Broad Top City			

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	WESTWARD CINCINNATI & BALTIMORE EXPRESS	WESTWARD PASSENGER	WESTWARD MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD MAIL	EASTWARD PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 02	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 06	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 36	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 15	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ACCOM.	NIGHT EX.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50	
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20	
			P. M.	
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar 5 35	2 20	
Elmira, arrive	10 50		lv 5 20	
Canandaigua,			ar 8 00	
Rochester,				
Buffalo,				
Suspension Bridge,				
Niagara Falls,				

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	NIGHT EX.	PACIFIC EX.	MAIL.
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE. General Passenger Agent.

Nov. 5, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, March 31st, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. MIXED A.M.	AC'M. P.M.	MAIL. A.M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. MAIL. P.M.	AC'M. A.M.	MIXED A.M.
.....	6.06	7.45	Huntingdon	4.10	8.25	.....
11.25	8.50	10.40	Mt. Dallas	1.10	5.50	9.50
12.15	9.20	11.08	AR LE	12.44	5.00	9.00
.....	A. M.		BEDFORD		A. M.	
12.40	6.20	11.12	LE	12.40	4.55	8.50
1.21	6.48	11.40	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.15	7.49
1.47	7.06	11.56	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.59	7.35
2.38	7.46	12.35	Bridgeport	11.20	4.23	6.00
3.35	8.17	1.07	State Line	10.42	3.45	5.00
.....	8.50	1.20	Mt Savage Junc	10.30	3.30	.....
.....	8.45	1.35	CUMBERLAND	10.05	3.05	.....
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Connects at Bridgeport with Connellsvill R. R. & Mt. Savage Junc. with Cumberland & Penn'a R. R., and at Cumberland with Balt. & Ohio R. R.

WM. H. BROWN. Supt. Bedford Div.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m, and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 5.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.50 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.36 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m. passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.55 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.55 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.20 a. m. 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.30 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 5.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentewn at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.50 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

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Miscellaneous.

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THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

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THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

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WHY THE

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The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

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SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

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no15

Miscellaneous.

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NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

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The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

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Miscellaneous.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

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Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

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Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

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Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

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Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

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